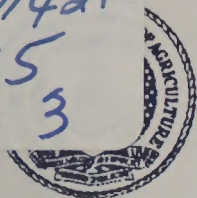


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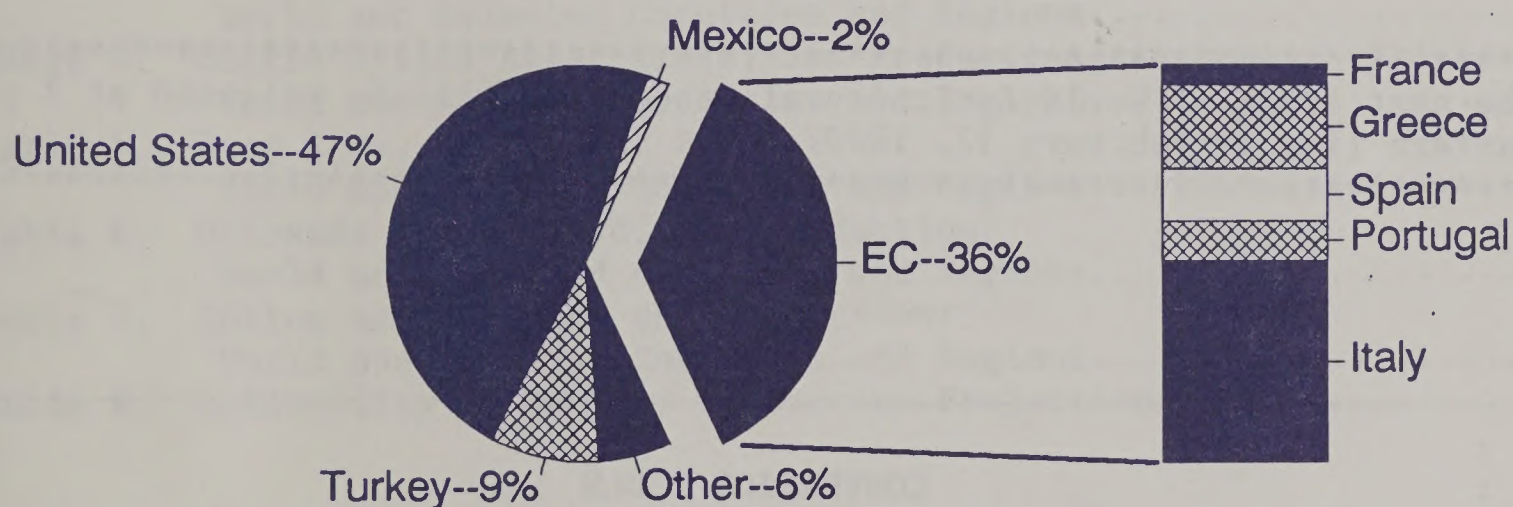
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 1-90
January 1990

World Agricultural Production

World Production of Tomatoes For Processing (Percent Shares 1989)



Inside This Issue.....

Processing Tomato Production
Grain Production In Eastern Europe
Thailand Dairy Production
World Deciduous Fruit
and Table Grape Production

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates for grains, oilseeds, and cotton released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-238), January 11, 1990.

This report was prepared by the Foreign Production Estimates Division (FPED), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * eastern time on February 12, 1990. *

:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:	Metric Tons to Bushels	:	Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & Soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, Sorghum, Rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric Tons to Hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice = MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1989/90

WHEAT: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at a record 533.9 million metric tons, up 1.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month but up 7 percent from last year's harvest. Important changes from last month include the following:

- o Australia Production is estimated at 14.0 million tons, up 1.5 million or 12 percent from last month but virtually unchanged from last year. Excellent harvest weather and reports of higher-than-expected deliveries are responsible for this month's increase.
- o Eastern Europe Production is estimated at 43.0 million tons, up 0.7 million or 2 percent from last month but down 5 percent from last year. Higher production is due to an increased area estimate for Bulgaria.
- o Brazil Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up 0.3 million or 6 percent from last month but down 9 percent from last year. The increase is attributed to higher yields in Rio Grande do Sul, which resulted from favorable weather conditions and the use of improved wheat varieties.
- o Iraq Production is estimated at 0.5 million tons, down 0.3 million or 39 percent from last month and down 51 percent from the previous year. The reduction is attributed to far less-than-average rainfall during the growing season.
- o South Africa Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 9 percent from last month and down 41 percent from last year's record harvest. The yield estimate was reduced because of very dry weather in the Orange Free State.
- o Argentina Production is forecast at 10.5 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month but up 30 percent from last year. The decrease is due to unfavorable weather in Cordoba and Santa Fe, resulting in lower yield estimates.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 804.6 million tons, down 2.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month but up 10 percent from last year. Important changes from last month include the following:

- o United States Production is estimated at 221.4 million tons, down 1.9 million or 1 percent from last month but up 48 percent from last year. Declines in estimated output of corn, barley, sorghum, and rye more than offset a marginal increase in oats.
- o Eastern Europe Production is estimated at 68.3 million tons, down 1.0 million or 1 percent from last month but up 13 percent from last year. The late-summer drought affected Yugoslav corn yield more than earlier estimated.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 7.2 million tons, up 0.6 million or 10 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. Increases in estimated output of barley and oats more than offset a reduction in sorghum.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 81.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month but 8 percent below last year. Larger barley production in Denmark is responsible for the increase, reflecting both higher area and yield.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1989/90 is estimated at a record 334.8 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from the 1988/89 crop. Foreign production in 1989/90 is projected at a record 329.9 million tons. U.S. output is projected at 4.9 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last season. Important changes from last month include the following:

- o Burma Production is estimated at 8.1 million tons, up 0.6 million or 8 percent from last month and from last year's estimates. Favorable growing conditions throughout the season, higher domestic prices, and improved availability of inputs were primarily responsible for the increase.
- o Bangladesh Production is estimated at a record 17.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Lack of flood damage this summer, coupled with increased area under high-yielding varieties and heavier fertilizer usage produced a record Aman rice harvest. The winter Boro crop is also projected to be a record.

o Brazil

Production is estimated at 6.6 million tons, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year. The decrease is due to a reduced area estimate, resulting from a shortage of water during planting in Rio Grande do Sul's irrigated rice regions.

o Japan

Production is estimated at 9.4 million tons, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month but up 4 percent from last year. Lower yields are expected due to poor weather in the northeast rice-growing areas. The new estimate reflects a normal harvest rather than a bumper crop as earlier forecast.

OILSEEDS: The January forecast of total world oilseeds production for 1989/90 is pegged at 214.0 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month but up 6 percent from last year's output. U.S. production is estimated at 59.4 million, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month but up 18 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at a record 154.6 million tons, down marginally from last month but up 2.2 million or 1 percent from last year.

- * **Soybeans:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 107.5 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month but up 13 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o United States

Production is estimated at 52.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month but up 10.3 million or 24 percent from last year. The decrease is due to a reduced yield estimate.

o Bolivia

Production is forecast at a record 320,000 tons, up 100,000 tons from last month and up 40,000 tons or 14 percent from last year. Harvested area is expected to climb to 155,000 hectares, up 45,000 hectares from last month's estimate and up 15 percent from last year.

- * **Cottonseed:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 31.3 million tons, up slightly from last month but down 0.9 million or 3 percent from last year. U.S. production is estimated at 4.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month but down 1.2 million or 21 percent from last year. A downward adjustment to harvested area was more than offset by increased yield.

- * **Peanuts:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 22.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 1.0 million or 5 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:
 - o **United States** Production is estimated at 1.8 million tons, down 51,000 tons or 3 percent from last month but up 1 percent from last year. Yield estimates were adjusted downward from last month.
 - o **China** Production is estimated at 5.4 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last year. This year's summer crop in the North China Plain was adversely effected by drought conditions, particularly in Shandong and to some degree in Hebei. It is expected that overall losses will be cushioned, however, by favorable growing conditions experienced in the southern provinces.
- * **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 21.8 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 1.4 million or 7 percent from last year. U.S. production is estimated at 0.8 million tons, up 50,000 tons or 7 percent from last month. Both harvested area and yield were adjusted upward, reflecting a better-than-expected crop.
- * **Rapeseed:** World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 21.4 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 1.1 million or 5 percent from last year.
- * **Flaxseed:** World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 2 percent from last month but up 0.2 million or 13 percent from last year. Production in the U.S. was lowered by 45,000 tons or 57 percent from last month. Both area and yield estimates were reduced.
- * **Copra:** World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 4.7 million tons, unchanged from last month but up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last year.
- * **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 3.1 million tons, unchanged from last month but up 0.2 million or 7 percent from last year.
- * **Palm Oil:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 10.0 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 0.7 million or 7 percent from last year.

COTTON: World cotton production for 1989/90 is estimated at 80.4 million bales, down 0.2 million from last month and down 3.8 million or nearly 5 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at 68.2 million bales, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and 0.6 million or 1 percent below last year. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- o **Egypt** Production is estimated at 1.2 million bales, down 0.2 million or 12 percent from last month and down 18 percent from last year. The output decline is due to reduced area harvested and lower yields as a result of irrigation shortages and pest and disease problems.
- o **United States** Production is estimated at 12.2 million bales, up 0.2 million from last month but down 21 percent from last year. The harvested area was slightly less than forecast earlier but yields increased.

TABLE 1
U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

Commodity	--Planted Area--			--Harvested Area--			--Yield--			--Production--		
	1987/88	1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Proj. 1989/90
	--Million Acres--			--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--			--Million Bushels--		
All Wheat	65.8	65.5	76.6	55.9	53.2	62.1	37.7	34.1	32.9	2,108	1,812	2,042
Winter	48.8	48.8	55.1	39.3	39.8	41.5	39.8	39.2	35.1	1,565	1,562	1,452
Other	17.0	16.7	21.5	16.6	13.4	20.7	32.6	18.7	28.5	542	250	590
Rye	2.5	2.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	29.1	24.7	28.2	20	15	14
Soybeans	58.2	58.8	60.7	57.2	57.4	59.4	33.9	27.0	32.8	1,938	1,549	1,937
Corn	66.2	67.7	72.3	59.5	58.3	64.8	119.8	84.6	116.6	7,131	4,929	7,590
Sorghum	11.8	10.3	12.6	10.5	9.0	11.2	69.4	63.8	59.8	731	577	629
Barley	10.9	9.8	9.2	10.0	7.6	8.3	52.4	38.0	48.6	521	290	405
Oats	17.9	13.9	12.1	6.9	5.5	6.9	54.3	39.3	54.3	374	218	371
Rice	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.7	5,555	5,514	5,697	129.6	159.9	156.4
All Cotton	10.4	12.5	10.6	10.0	11.9	9.5	706	619	608	14.8	15.4	12.1

1/ Estimates from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board.

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		USSR	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Other Countries				
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12		Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina		Brazil	Australia	South Africa	Turkey
---Million Metric Tons---																				
Wheat 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. December January	501.7	444.4	57.4	26.0	3.7	71.4	4.0	39.9	83.3	85.8	44.3	0.0	12.0	0.0	8.8	6.1	12.4	3.1	13.0	16.1
	500.7	451.3	49.3	16.0	3.2	74.8	3.9	45.4	84.4	86.4	45.1	0.0	12.7	0.0	8.1	5.8	14.1	3.5	15.0	17.4
	532.3	476.7	55.6	24.4	3.9	79.3	4.3	42.3	89.0	91.0	53.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.7	5.0	12.5	2.3	12.0	16.2
	533.9	478.5	55.4	24.4	3.9	79.2	4.3	43.0	89.0	91.0	53.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.5	5.3	14.0	2.1	12.0	16.1
Coarse Grains 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. December January	792.7	575.7	217.0	25.5	14.5	82.4	10.8	63.8	113.7	95.8	23.5	4.8	2.2	2.9	13.1	25.4	7.2	7.9	9.3	72.9
	728.9	579.2	149.7	13.8	19.7	88.8	11.3	60.5	97.5	94.3	31.6	5.2	2.3	4.5	7.0	26.7	6.7	12.4	10.0	87.1
	806.9	583.6	223.3	23.5	14.6	81.4	12.3	69.3	105.5	93.7	31.4	5.2	2.6	4.1	9.6	26.3	6.6	8.8	9.1	79.8
	804.6	583.2	221.4	23.5	14.6	81.6	12.3	68.3	105.5	93.7	31.4	5.2	2.6	4.1	9.6	26.3	7.2	8.8	9.1	79.6
Rice (Milled) 1987/88 1988/89 1989/90 December January	312.8	308.7	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	121.7	56.4	27.0	3.2	11.9	0.2	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	21.9
	328.8	323.6	5.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	118.4	70.0	27.5	3.2	13.9	0.2	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.3
	334.5	329.5	5.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	122.5	68.0	28.8	3.1	14.2	0.3	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.7
	334.8	329.9	4.9	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	122.5	68.0	28.8	3.1	14.2	0.3	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.6
Total Grains 1/ 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. December January	1,607.3	1,328.8	278.5	51.5	18.6	155.1	14.8	103.9	198.7	303.4	124.2	31.8	17.5	14.9	22.1	39.5	20.1	11.0	22.4	179.2
	1,558.3	1,354.1	204.2	35.7	17.2	164.9	15.2	106.1	183.8	299.0	146.7	32.7	18.2	18.3	15.3	40.0	21.3	15.9	25.2	198.7
	1,673.7	1,389.8	283.8	47.8	18.9	162.0	16.6	111.8	196.3	307.2	152.4	34.0	20.1	18.3	20.6	38.2	19.7	11.1	21.2	193.6
	1,673.4	1,391.6	281.8	47.8	18.8	162.1	16.6	111.5	196.3	307.2	152.4	34.0	20.1	18.3	20.4	38.2	21.8	10.9	21.2	194.0
Oilseeds 2/ 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. December January	208.7	147.7	61.0	5.9	1.2	12.4	0.5	5.3	11.8	33.7	13.7	1.7	3.2	0.6	14.0	19.7	0.9	1.0	2.0	20.1
	202.8	152.4	50.3	5.9	0.9	11.4	0.6	5.1	12.7	30.8	19.3	2.0	3.3	0.7	10.5	24.4	1.7	0.9	2.3	20.1
	214.3	154.6	59.7	4.9	1.3	10.5	0.7	5.8	12.9	30.8	17.9	1.9	3.5	0.8	15.7	22.2	0.9	0.9	2.4	21.7
	214.0	154.6	59.4	4.9	1.3	10.6	0.7	5.8	12.9	30.7	17.9	1.9	3.5	0.8	15.7	22.2	0.9	0.9	2.4	21.7
---Million 480-Pound Bales---																				
Cotton 1987/88 1988/89 prel. 1989/90 proj. December January	80.9	66.2	14.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	11.3	19.5	7.4	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.5	1.3	0.4	2.5	9.9
	84.2	68.8	15.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.7	19.1	8.3	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.8	3.4	1.3	0.3	3.0	10.2
	80.6	68.5	12.1	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	12.0	19.0	9.0	0.0	7.1	0.1	1.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	2.8	9.9
	80.4	68.2	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	12.0	19.0	9.0	0.0	7.1	0.1	1.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	2.8	9.7

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains and pulses are 211.4 million tons in 1987/88, 195.1 million in 1988/89, and 208.0 million forecast in 1989/90.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also include copra and palm kernels for all countries.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	219.9	217.7	225.3	2.28	2.30	2.36	2.37	501.7	500.7	532.3	533.9
United States	22.6	21.5	25.2	2.53	2.29	2.21	2.20	57.4	49.3	55.6	55.4
Total Foreign	197.2	196.2	200.2	2.25	2.30	2.38	2.39	444.4	451.3	476.7	478.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	43.2	42.1	44.4	2.74	2.68	2.86	2.89	118.6	112.9	126.9	128.1
Argentina	4.8	4.7	5.6	1.84	1.72	1.91	1.88	8.8	8.1	10.7	10.5
Australia	9.1	8.9	8.9	1.36	1.58	1.40	1.57	12.4	14.1	12.5	14.0
Canada	13.5	13.0	13.6	1.93	1.23	1.79	1.79	26.0	16.0	24.4	24.4
EC-12	15.9	15.5	16.2	4.50	4.82	4.88	4.88	71.4	74.8	79.3	79.2
Major Importers	95.4	95.9	96.9	2.34	2.41	2.45	2.45	223.6	230.8	236.9	237.9
Brazil	3.5	3.5	3.1	1.76	1.68	1.61	1.71	6.1	5.8	5.0	5.3
China	28.8	28.8	29.8	2.98	3.00	3.05	3.05	85.8	86.4	91.0	91.0
Eastern Europe	10.5	10.7	10.7	3.79	4.23	4.00	4.02	39.9	45.4	42.3	43.0
Egypt	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.23	4.76	4.76	4.76	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Other N. Africa */	5.1	4.0	4.9	1.01	1.26	1.13	1.13	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.6
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.19	3.62	3.61	3.61	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
USSR	46.7	48.1	47.5	1.78	1.76	1.87	1.87	83.3	84.4	89.0	89.0
Other Foreign	58.6	58.3	58.9	1.75	1.85	1.90	1.91	102.2	107.6	112.9	112.6
India	23.1	22.6	23.6	1.92	2.00	2.25	2.25	44.3	45.1	53.0	53.0
Iran	6.1	6.3	6.3	0.98	1.08	1.08	1.08	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.8
Mexico	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.11	4.00	4.11	4.11	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.9
Non-EC W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.24	5.01	5.03	5.03	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.3
Pakistan	7.7	7.3	7.5	1.56	1.73	1.92	1.92	12.0	12.7	14.4	14.4
South Africa	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.81	1.78	1.28	1.17	3.1	3.5	2.3	2.1
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.7	1.49	1.71	1.38	1.38	13.0	15.0	12.0	12.0
Others	9.4	9.7	9.2	1.72	1.79	1.68	1.75	16.1	17.4	16.2	16.1

*/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

JANUARY 1990

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---				---Yield---					---Production---			
	1987/88	Prel.	Proj.		1987/88	Prel.	1989/90 Dec.	Proj. Jan.		1987/88	Prel.	1989/90 Dec.	Proj. Jan.
		1988/89	1989/90			1988/89					1988/89		
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS 1/	---Million Hectares---				---Metric Tons Per Hectare---					---Million Metric Tons---			
World	323.1	326.3	325.7		2.45	2.23	2.48	2.47		792.7	728.9	806.9	804.6
United States	35.4	32.8	37.1		6.12	4.56	6.05	5.97		217.0	149.7	223.3	221.4
Total Foreign	287.7	293.5	288.6		2.00	1.97	2.02	2.02		575.7	579.2	583.6	583.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	23.5	21.0	22.1		2.41	2.39	2.37	2.40		56.6	50.2	52.5	53.1
Argentina	4.4	3.0	3.4		2.99	2.30	2.87	2.87		13.1	7.0	9.6	9.6
Australia	4.6	4.4	4.3		1.55	1.52	1.54	1.69		7.2	6.7	6.6	7.2
Canada	8.0	7.1	8.3		3.21	2.76	2.83	2.83		25.5	19.7	23.5	23.5
South Africa	4.6	4.6	4.6		1.73	2.68	1.89	1.89		7.9	12.4	8.8	8.8
Thailand	2.0	1.8	1.6		1.50	2.50	2.57	2.57		2.9	4.5	4.1	4.1
Major Importers	107.7	106.6	103.6		2.66	2.56	2.75	2.74		286.7	273.4	284.5	283.7
Eastern Europe	17.8	18.3	18.2		3.58	3.32	3.80	3.74		63.8	60.5	69.3	68.3
EC-12	19.0	19.3	18.6		4.34	4.61	4.37	4.38		82.4	88.8	81.4	81.6
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.2	3.1		3.50	3.52	3.97	3.97		10.8	11.3	12.3	12.3
Mexico	7.8	7.6	7.7		1.87	1.81	1.89	1.89		14.5	13.8	14.6	14.6
USSR	59.5	57.8	55.5		1.91	1.69	1.90	1.90		113.7	97.5	105.5	105.5
Other Major Import. 2/	0.5	0.5	0.4		3.14	3.40	3.36	3.36		1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	156.6	165.9	162.9		1.48	1.54	1.51	1.51		232.4	255.6	246.6	246.4
Brazil	13.6	14.0	14.0		1.87	1.91	1.88	1.88		25.4	26.7	26.3	26.3
China	28.7	27.8	28.7		3.33	3.39	3.26	3.26		95.8	94.3	93.7	93.7
India	36.3	39.5	39.5		0.65	0.80	0.79	0.79		23.5	31.6	31.4	31.4
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9		1.79	1.82	1.82	1.82		4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nigeria	9.4	10.1	9.9		0.72	0.84	0.83	0.83		6.8	8.5	8.2	8.2
Philippines	3.7	3.8	3.6		1.18	1.21	1.25	1.25		4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Turkey	4.3	4.4	4.4		2.17	2.29	2.08	2.08		9.3	10.0	9.1	9.1
Others	57.9	63.5	59.9		1.08	1.18	1.13	1.13		62.5	74.9	68.3	68.0
BARLEY													
World	79.6	77.0	74.8		2.27	2.16	2.25	2.27		180.5	166.6	168.7	169.7
United States	4.0	3.1	3.4		2.82	2.04	2.61	2.61		11.4	6.3	8.8	8.8
Total Foreign	75.6	73.9	71.5		2.24	2.17	2.23	2.25		169.2	160.3	159.9	161.0
Australia	2.4	2.2	2.3		1.46	1.47	1.48	1.74		3.5	3.3	3.4	4.0
Canada	5.0	4.2	4.7		2.79	2.46	2.48	2.48		14.0	10.2	11.7	11.7
China	3.4	3.3	3.4		1.78	1.92	2.05	2.05		6.0	6.3	6.9	6.9
Eastern Europe	4.3	4.4	4.4		3.79	3.72	3.85	3.87		16.3	16.3	16.8	17.1
EC-12	12.2	12.2	11.8		3.84	4.14	3.92	3.94		46.8	50.5	46.3	46.5
Other W. Europe	1.6	1.7	1.5		3.13	3.27	3.74	3.74		5.2	5.6	5.7	5.7
Turkey	3.2	3.3	3.3		1.88	2.12	1.82	1.82		6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0
USSR	30.7	29.7	28.0		1.91	1.50	1.75	1.75		58.4	44.5	49.0	49.0
Others	12.8	12.8	12.1		1.02	1.29	1.15	1.17		13.0	16.5	14.2	14.1

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4 (Continued)
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	1987/88	Prel.	Proj.	1987/88	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	1987/88	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.
		1988/89	1989/90		1988/89	Dec.	Jan.		1988/89	Dec.	Jan.
CORN	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	125.2	125.1	128.2	3.58	3.19	3.65	3.62	448.8	399.1	467.7	464.6
United States	24.1	23.6	26.2	7.52	5.31	7.32	7.29	181.1	125.2	192.8	191.2
Total Foreign	101.1	101.5	102.0	2.65	2.70	2.70	2.68	267.6	273.9	274.9	273.4
Maj. Foreign Exporters	8.0	7.1	7.1	2.35	2.92	2.58	2.58	18.8	20.7	18.3	18.3
Argentina	2.6	1.7	2.0	3.46	2.82	3.33	3.33	9.0	4.8	6.5	6.5
South Africa	3.7	3.8	3.8	1.93	3.10	2.13	2.13	7.1	11.7	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.56	2.63	2.71	2.71	2.7	4.2	3.8	3.8
Major Importers	21.9	22.1	21.9	3.79	3.80	4.03	3.97	83.1	84.1	88.5	87.1
Eastern Europe	7.3	7.3	7.3	4.13	3.68	4.66	4.49	30.2	27.0	34.1	32.8
EC-12	3.7	4.1	3.8	6.99	7.06	6.78	6.76	25.9	28.6	25.9	25.8
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.00	8.55	8.77	8.77	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mexico	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.65	1.68	1.68	1.68	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.1
USSR	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.24	3.62	3.56	3.56	14.8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.17	4.19	4.17	4.17	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	71.2	72.3	72.9	2.33	2.34	2.31	2.30	165.7	169.1	168.1	168.0
Brazil	13.2	13.5	13.5	1.88	1.93	1.89	1.89	24.7	26.0	25.5	25.5
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.02	5.47	6.31	6.31	7.0	5.4	6.4	6.4
China	20.2	19.6	20.3	3.92	3.95	3.74	3.74	79.2	77.4	76.0	76.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.97	5.21	5.33	5.33	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
India	5.5	5.9	6.0	1.00	1.36	1.33	1.33	5.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.82	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Philippines	3.7	3.8	3.6	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.25	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.80	1.56	1.63	1.63	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
Others	22.8	23.7	23.6	1.48	1.54	1.54	1.53	33.8	36.4	36.2	36.0
SORGHUM											
World	41.9	44.2	43.9	1.34	1.24	1.31	1.29	56.0	55.0	57.0	56.5
United States	4.3	3.7	4.5	4.36	4.00	3.75	3.48	18.6	14.6	16.0	15.7
Total Foreign	37.6	40.5	39.4	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04	37.4	40.3	41.0	40.8
Argentina	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.0	1.4	2.1	2.1
Australia	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.19	1.65	2.24	1.91	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3
China	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.93	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
India	15.6	16.0	16.2	0.61	0.66	0.71	0.71	9.5	10.5	11.5	11.5
Mexico	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.91	2.49	2.94	2.94	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.9
Nigeria	4.3	4.4	4.4	0.67	0.80	0.80	0.80	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.52	1.58	1.65	1.65	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Sudan	3.0	5.3	4.1	0.43	0.83	0.61	0.61	1.3	4.4	2.5	2.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.03	1.39	1.49	1.49	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	9.1	9.8	9.6	0.98	1.03	1.01	1.01	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.7

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4 (Continued)
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	1987/88	Prel.	Proj.	1987/88	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	1987/88	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.
		1988/89	1989/90		1988/89	Dec.	Jan.		1988/89	Dec.	Jan.
OATS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	23.6	22.2	22.1	1.84	1.69	1.86	1.87	43.3	37.6	41.0	41.3
United States	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.95	1.41	1.95	1.95	5.4	3.2	5.4	5.4
Total Foreign	20.8	20.0	19.3	1.82	1.73	1.85	1.86	37.9	34.4	35.6	35.9
USSR	11.8	10.9	10.0	1.57	1.40	1.60	1.60	18.5	15.3	16.0	16.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.5	3.5	3.7	1.96	1.91	1.89	1.96	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.3
Argentina	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.30	1.10	1.39	1.39	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6
Australia	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.32	1.49	1.21	1.43	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.7
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.37	2.18	2.08	2.08	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.63	3.14	3.56	3.56	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	5.5	5.5	5.6	2.27	2.26	2.27	2.27	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.6
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.10	1.19	1.20	1.20	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.79	2.62	2.74	2.74	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9
East Germany	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.28	3.30	3.94	3.94	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
Poland	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.84	2.62	2.70	2.70	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
EC-12	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.02	3.11	2.78	2.77	5.3	5.5	4.8	4.8
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.91	3.86	3.90	3.90	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
West Germany	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.30	4.23	3.75	3.75	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.21	2.21	3.14	3.14	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.87	2.98	3.68	3.68	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Others	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
RYE											
World	15.6	15.9	16.4	2.12	2.07	2.29	2.29	33.0	33.0	37.7	37.7
United States	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.82	1.55	1.77	1.76	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	15.3	15.7	16.2	2.13	2.08	2.30	2.30	32.5	32.6	37.3	37.3
USSR	9.7	10.1	10.3	1.86	1.83	2.04	2.04	18.1	18.5	21.0	21.0
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.58	1.04	1.72	1.72	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	3.7	3.9	3.9	2.72	2.58	2.82	2.82	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
East Germany	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.49	2.93	3.13	3.13	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0
Poland	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.57	2.51	2.80	2.80	6.8	7.2	8.1	8.1
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.49	3.42	3.42	3.42	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EC-12	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.93	3.04	3.30	3.29	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.77	4.52	5.04	4.88	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.89	4.19	4.68	4.68	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
Others	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.77	2.02	2.26	2.26	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---		:	---Yield---		:	---Production---				:	---Milling Rate---		:	---Production---									
			:			:	(Rough Basis)				:			:	(Milled Basis)									
			:			:					:			:										
			:			:					:			:										
			:			:					:			:										
			:			:					:			:										
	Prel.	Proj.	:	1987/88	1989/90	:	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	:	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	:	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	:	Prel.	1989/90	Proj.			
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.	

	---Million Hectares---				:	---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				:	---Million Metric Tons---				:	---In Percent---				:	---Million Metric Tons---			
					:					:					:					:				
World	140.7	145.3	146.0	:	3.28	3.34	3.39	3.40	:	461.4	485.5	495.4	496.1	:	67.8	67.7	67.5	67.5	:	312.8	328.8	334.5	334.8	
					:					:					:					:				
United States	0.9	1.2	1.1	:	6.23	6.18	6.39	6.45	:	5.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	:	69.9	72.1	70.0	70.0	:	4.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	
					:					:					:					:				
Total Foreign	139.8	144.1	144.9	:	3.26	3.32	3.37	3.37	:	455.5	478.3	488.3	489.1	:	67.8	67.7	67.5	67.5	:	308.7	323.6	329.5	329.9	
					:					:					:					:				
Maj. Foreign Exporters	15.7	16.8	17.1	:	2.19	2.28	2.29	2.32	:	34.3	38.3	38.6	39.6	:	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.0	:	22.0	24.6	24.7	25.3	
Burma	4.5	4.5	4.7	:	2.54	2.76	2.78	2.85	:	11.4	12.5	12.5	13.5	:	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	:	6.8	7.5	7.5	8.1	
Pakistan	2.0	2.0	2.1	:	2.48	2.35	2.23	2.23	:	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	:	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	:	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	
Thailand	9.2	10.3	10.3	:	1.95	2.05	2.09	2.09	:	18.0	21.0	21.5	21.5	:	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	:	11.9	13.9	14.2	14.2	
					:					:					:					:				
Major Importers	12.9	13.0	13.3	:	4.18	4.28	4.32	4.32	:	54.0	55.8	57.6	57.6	:	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	:	35.7	37.0	38.1	38.1	
EC-12	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	5.82	5.65	5.90	5.90	:	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	:	67.3	67.3	67.0	67.0	:	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Indonesia	9.8	9.8	10.1	:	4.24	4.32	4.39	4.39	:	41.5	42.3	44.3	44.3	:	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	:	27.0	27.5	28.8	28.8	
Nigeria	0.6	0.6	0.6	:	1.31	1.33	1.25	1.25	:	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	:	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.3	1.3	:	6.02	6.64	6.52	6.52	:	7.6	8.4	8.2	8.2	:	72.3	72.3	72.0	72.0	:	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.9	
Other Maj. Import. */	0.9	1.0	1.0	:	2.33	2.34	2.32	2.32	:	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	:	65.5	65.4	65.4	65.4	:	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	
					:					:					:					:				
Other Foreign	111.1	114.2	114.5	:	3.30	3.36	3.42	3.42	:	367.2	384.2	392.1	391.8	:	68.4	68.2	68.0	68.0	:	251.0	262.1	266.7	266.5	
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	:	7.06	7.81	7.66	7.66	:	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	:	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	:	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Bangladesh	10.3	10.5	10.6	:	2.24	2.22	2.33	2.40	:	23.1	23.3	24.8	25.5	:	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	:	15.4	15.6	16.5	17.0	
Brazil	6.0	5.3	5.1	:	1.98	2.08	1.96	1.90	:	11.8	11.0	10.2	9.7	:	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	:	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.6	
China	32.1	31.9	32.6	:	5.41	5.30	5.37	5.37	:	173.9	169.1	175.0	175.0	:	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	:	121.7	118.4	122.5	122.5	
India	38.3	41.5	41.0	:	2.21	2.53	2.49	2.49	:	84.6	105.0	102.0	102.0	:	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	:	56.4	70.0	68.0	68.0	
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.1	:	6.19	5.83	6.32	6.18	:	13.3	12.4	13.5	13.0	:	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	:	9.7	9.0	9.8	9.4	
Philippines	3.3	3.4	3.4	:	2.65	2.73	2.74	2.77	:	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.5	:	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	:	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.2	
USSR	0.7	0.7	0.7	:	4.13	4.27	4.18	4.18	:	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	:	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	:	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	
Vietnam	5.6	5.8	5.9	:	2.74	2.92	3.05	3.05	:	15.3	16.8	18.0	18.0	:	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	:	9.9	10.9	11.7	11.7	
Others	12.6	13.0	13.0	:	2.62	2.59	2.74	2.74	:	33.1	33.6	35.5	35.5	:	66.2	66.3	63.8	63.8	:	21.9	22.3	22.7	22.6	

* / Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---					
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1989/90	Proj.	Prel.		1989/90	Proj.		
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.		
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---					
SOYBEANS													
World	54.22	55.65	57.75	1.91	1.71	1.87	1.86	103.75	95.19	107.67	107.54		
United States	23.14	23.22	24.03	2.28	1.82	2.20	2.18	52.75	42.15	52.70	52.44		
Total Foreign	31.08	32.43	33.71	1.64	1.64	1.63	1.63	51.00	53.04	54.97	55.10		
Maj. Foreign Exporters	14.78	16.17	16.50	1.88	1.83	1.88	1.88	27.72	29.60	31.00	31.00		
Argentina	4.26	4.00	5.00	2.28	1.65	2.10	2.10	9.70	6.60	10.50	10.50		
Brazil	10.52	12.17	11.50	1.71	1.89	1.78	1.78	18.02	23.00	20.50	20.50		
Other Foreign	16.30	16.26	17.21	1.43	1.44	1.40	1.40	23.28	23.44	23.97	24.10		
Canada	0.46	0.53	0.54	2.75	2.16	2.26	2.26	1.27	1.15	1.22	1.22		
China	8.41	8.02	8.30	1.48	1.45	1.36	1.36	12.43	11.65	11.30	11.30		
Eastern Europe	0.53	0.56	0.54	1.31	1.20	1.44	1.44	0.69	0.67	0.78	0.78		
EC-12	0.56	0.52	0.61	3.16	3.21	2.85	2.91	1.78	1.66	1.74	1.78		
India	1.68	1.80	2.00	0.58	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.98	1.50	1.60	1.60		
Indonesia	0.95	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.05	0.95	1.20	1.05	1.05		
Paraguay	0.62	0.70	0.76	1.79	2.01	1.84	1.84	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40		
USSR	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.91	1.16	1.03	1.03	0.71	0.88	0.80	0.80		
Others	2.30	2.20	2.68	1.46	1.52	1.54	1.56	3.36	3.33	4.07	4.17		
COTTONSEED													
World	31.51	33.81	33.16	0.99	0.95	0.94	0.94	31.24	32.21	31.23	31.33		
United States	4.06	4.84	3.84	1.29	1.14	1.11	1.13	5.23	5.50	4.27	4.32		
Total Foreign	27.46	28.98	29.32	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.92	26.00	26.72	26.96	27.00		
China	4.84	5.53	5.36	1.49	1.28	1.31	1.31	7.22	7.07	7.03	7.03		
India	6.47	7.40	7.70	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	3.20	3.60	3.81	3.81		
Pakistan	2.57	2.50	2.70	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.15	2.95	2.90	3.09	3.09		
USSR	3.53	3.45	3.33	1.27	1.45	1.43	1.43	4.49	5.02	4.77	4.77		
Others	10.05	10.09	10.23	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.81	8.15	8.13	8.26	8.30		
PEANUTS													
World	18.11	19.08	19.31	1.12	1.22	1.16	1.15	20.32	23.31	22.48	22.24		
United States	0.63	0.66	0.66	2.62	2.74	2.83	2.76	1.64	1.81	1.88	1.83		
Total Foreign	17.49	18.42	18.65	1.07	1.17	1.10	1.09	18.68	21.50	20.61	20.42		
Argentina	0.19	0.15	0.16	2.34	1.79	2.39	2.39	0.45	0.27	0.37	0.37		
China	3.02	2.91	2.90	2.04	1.95	1.90	1.86	6.17	5.69	5.50	5.40		
India	6.74	7.80	8.10	0.79	1.15	0.99	0.99	5.30	9.00	8.00	8.00		
Senegal	0.85	0.90	0.79	1.10	0.76	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.69	0.82	0.74		
South Africa	0.15	0.19	0.19	1.33	1.24	1.24	1.24	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23		
Sudan	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.76	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.44	0.45	0.40	0.40		
Others	5.96	5.89	5.97	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.19	5.17	5.29	5.28		

CONTINUED

TABLE 6 (Continued)
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1989/90	Proj.	Prel.		1989/90	Proj.
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	15.29	15.22	16.23	1.37	1.34	1.33	1.34	20.87	20.41	21.72	21.77
United States	0.72	0.78	0.74	1.65	1.05	1.07	1.10	1.18	0.81	0.76	0.81
Total Foreign	14.57	14.44	15.49	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.35	19.69	19.59	20.95	20.96
Argentina	2.06	2.20	2.90	1.36	1.32	1.38	1.38	2.80	2.90	4.00	4.00
China	0.89	0.94	0.93	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.24	1.34	1.35	1.35
EC-12	2.30	2.09	1.98	1.81	1.90	1.58	1.65	4.16	3.97	3.25	3.26
East Europe	1.38	1.31	1.33	1.74	1.62	1.84	1.84	2.40	2.12	2.45	2.45
USSR	4.16	4.28	4.30	1.46	1.44	1.51	1.51	6.08	6.16	6.50	6.50
Others	3.79	3.62	4.05	0.80	0.86	0.84	0.84	3.02	3.10	3.41	3.41
RAPESEED											
World	16.69	17.91	17.15	1.39	1.26	1.25	1.25	23.22	22.51	21.45	21.44
Total Foreign	16.69	17.91	17.15	1.39	1.26	1.25	1.25	23.22	22.51	21.45	21.44
Canada	2.67	3.67	2.91	1.44	1.17	1.05	1.05	3.85	4.31	3.06	3.06
China	5.27	4.93	4.94	1.25	1.02	1.13	1.13	6.61	5.04	5.60	5.60
EC-12	1.86	1.84	1.63	3.20	2.81	3.08	3.08	5.95	5.18	5.02	5.01
East Europe	0.92	0.88	0.99	2.35	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.17	2.19	2.47	2.47
India	4.51	4.90	4.80	0.72	0.86	0.73	0.73	3.24	4.20	3.50	3.50
Others	1.46	1.69	1.89	0.97	0.94	0.95	0.95	1.41	1.59	1.80	1.80
FLAXSEED											
World	4.02	3.86	4.12	0.56	0.44	0.47	0.47	2.26	1.70	1.96	1.92
United States	0.19	0.09	0.07	1.01	0.45	0.88	0.47	0.19	0.04	0.08	0.03
Total Foreign	3.83	3.77	4.04	0.54	0.44	0.47	0.47	2.08	1.66	1.88	1.88
Argentina	0.69	0.55	0.60	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.55	0.45	0.49	0.49
Canada	0.59	0.50	0.64	1.23	0.74	0.83	0.83	0.73	0.37	0.53	0.53
India	1.15	1.35	1.35	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40
USSR	1.07	1.04	1.10	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.23
Others	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.59	0.65	0.67	0.67	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24
MAJOR OILSEEDS TOTAL	139.84	145.54	147.72	1.44	1.34	1.40	1.40	201.66	195.33	206.50	206.23
United States	28.73	29.58	29.35	2.12	1.70	2.04	2.03	60.99	50.31	59.69	59.44
Total Foreign	111.11	115.96	118.37	1.27	1.25	1.24	1.24	140.66	145.02	146.81	146.79
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.32	4.52	4.70	4.70
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.69	2.91	3.11	3.11
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	208.67	202.76	214.32	214.05
PALM OIL *	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.39	9.33	10.02	10.02

* Not included in total oilseeds

JANUARY 1990

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90	Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.	1987/88	1988/89	Dec.	Jan.
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	31.1	34.0	33.0	566	539	531	530	80.9	84.2	80.6	80.4
United States	4.1	4.8	3.8	791	694	682	694	14.8	15.4	12.1	12.2
Total Foreign	27.1	29.2	29.2	533	513	511	509	66.2	68.8	68.5	68.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.9	13.5	13.3	762	751	745	741	45.0	46.5	45.4	45.3
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.3	1149	1538	1306	1306	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	814	885	890	890	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
China	4.8	5.5	5.4	876	751	772	772	19.5	19.1	19.0	19.0
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	845	718	671	626	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
Mexico	0.2	0.3	0.2	956	1178	917	920	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.5	2.7	572	570	573	573	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.1
Sudan	0.3	0.3	0.3	404	437	450	396	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Turkey	0.6	0.7	0.7	916	919	887	887	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.8
USSR	3.5	3.4	3.3	700	806	792	792	11.3	12.7	12.0	12.0
Major Importers 2/	0.3	0.4	0.4	828	817	847	797	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	13.9	15.3	15.5	313	294	303	302	19.9	20.6	21.6	21.5
Argentina	0.5	0.5	0.6	547	361	389	375	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0
Brazil	2.2	2.4	2.4	355	311	320	320	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
India	6.5	7.4	7.7	247	243	254	254	7.4	8.3	9.0	9.0
Syria	0.1	0.2	0.2	751	672	844	844	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Others	4.6	4.8	4.7	346	344	347	344	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.4

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

JANUARY 1990

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 8-year record of the difference between the January projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between January projections and the final estimates have averaged 4.4 million tons (0.9 percent) and ranged from -8.3 to 6.4 million tons. The January projection has been below the final 5 times and above the final 3 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1988/89 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million Metric Tons---			Number of Years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.9	4.4	-8.3	6.4	5	3
U.S.	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	3	1
Foreign	1.0	4.4	-8.3	6.4	5	3
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.8	6.2	-17.9	8.2	4	4
U.S.	0.5	1.2	-4.6	1.3	5	1
Foreign	1.0	5.4	-13.3	8.2	4	4
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.1	6.4	-12.6	1.8	7	1
U.S.	1.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	2	1
Foreign	2.1	6.4	-12.6	1.8	7	1
SOYBEANS						
World	1.6	1.5	-2.5	2.9	4	4
U.S.	1.8	1.0	-1.1	1.8	3	5
Foreign	3.6	1.4	-2.0	1.7	5	3
			---Million 480-lb. Bales---			
COTTON						
World	2.0	1.6	-5.4	2.5	5	2
U.S.	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.3	2	5
Foreign	2.4	1.7	-5.7	2.4	5	2
UNITED STATES			-----Million Bushels-----			
CORN	0.6	43	-148	38	4	1
SORGHUM	1.1	9	-53	14	1	3
BARLEY	0.5	3	-3	11	4	1
OATS	0.1	0	-2	0	2	0

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1987/88 is defined as the November estimate following the marketing year and for 1988/89 last month's estimate.

2/ May not total eight if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

Date January 11, 1990
 NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin.
 Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917.

WEATHER BRIEFS

EXCESSIVE RAINFALL IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

Much above normal rainfall during November and especially December has left most of Portugal as well as western and southern Spain excessively wet. Winter grain planting has been delayed in the southern Spanish areas of Andalusia, La Mancha, and Extremadura. A report from the U.S. agricultural counselor in Spain suggested that most of southern Spain may remain too wet for planting winter grains this season. Sunflowers may be planted next spring as a substitute for winter grains, especially durum wheat. Important citrus areas of southern Portugal have likewise reported damage from the excessive rainfall. Moderate rainfall during late December and early January helped ease the most extreme wet conditions, but most fields and orchards appear to remain unfavorably wet.

ALGERIA AND TUNISIA REMAIN VERY DRY

The pattern of unusually dry and warm weather which has plagued Algeria and Tunisia this season continued through December. Most areas received less than half of normal rainfall through December, with most of this rainfall coming in September and October, well before the normal planting season. Scattered localities in northeastern of Algeria and Tunisia received near normal rainfall through the season. Widespread moderate rainfall was reported across both countries in early January, apparently prompting widespread planting of winter grains. These rains have briefly eased the drought in Algeria and Tunisia, but since soils have virtually no moisture reserves, timely rains will be essential for crop development. Late planting also may leave these grains in vulnerable growth stages when heat and moisture stress normally increase in the spring.

SOUTH AFRICA BECOMING WARM AND DRY

The weather in South Africa became warmer and drier than normal during December, especially in western portions of the Maize Triangle, the main growing area. Western Transvaal as well as western and southern Orange Free State were the areas most affected by this warm and dry trend. Central and eastern parts of the Maize Triangle continue to have relatively favorable conditions, although additional rainfall would be beneficial. Throughout the Maize Triangle, some soil moisture remains from abundant rainfall early in the growing season. However, crops will soon enter reproductive growth stages, increasing moisture demands in some areas beyond available soil moisture reserves.

FREEZE DAMAGE IN MEXICO

Much of northeastern and eastern Mexico suffered crop damage from the same late-December outbreak of frigid temperatures which damaged crops in the southern United States. Preliminary reports indicated freeze damage to winter vegetables, citrus, and coffee from Tamaulipas to Puebla. The full impacts of this freeze are still under evaluation.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

SPAIN: RAIN REDUCES 1989/90 TANGERINE PRODUCTION

One month of persistent and at times torrential rains along Spain's Mediterranean coast has resulted in heavy losses to the citrus crop, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Madrid. Damage is reported heaviest for tangerines. Tangerine losses in Valencia and Castellon are reported at 400,000 tons, reducing the 1989/90 crop to 1.052 million tons. Some harvested fruit is showing abnormally high incidence of spoilage during processing. Losses of oranges and lemons were reported to be minimal.

MEXICO: FROST DAMAGES 1989/90 CITRUS CROP

Freezing temperatures on December 23-26 severely damaged the citrus crop in four Mexican states of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and Veracruz, according the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City. Total citrus production was reduced about 10 percent from the December estimate of 3.6 million tons. Loss estimates and the pre-freeze estimates by type of fruit are: oranges, down 12 percent from 2.65 million tons; tangerines, down 6 percent from 180,000 tons; and grapefruit, down 10.5 percent from 100,000 tons. Initial reports place tree damage at 6 percent for oranges and 4 percent for tangerines.

BRAZIL: SOYBEAN PLANTING ON SCHEDULE

The U.S. agricultural officer in Sao Paulo reports that, as of January 4, Brazilian soybean planting was nearly complete in the major producing states of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and Mato Grosso do Sul. Excessive rainfall during December delayed planting in Mato Grosso and Goias but drier conditions enabled planting to resume and seeding is expected to be concluded by early January. Weather conditions have been favorable thus far as most soybean growing areas have received good rainfall. However, this season's yields may be negatively effected by reduced input use due to higher costs and diminished availability of production financing. In particular, the northern states of Mato Grosso and Goias face additional transportation costs. Early soybean harvesting usually begins in February in Parana.

ARGENTINA: SUMMER CROP PLANTING PROGRESS

As of January 9, plantings of 1989/90 oilseed and summer grain crops were nearly completed. Sunflower planting, which is estimated at a near record level, is now complete and harvesting of early planted sunflowers is already underway in the extreme northern growing areas in Chaco province. Soybean planting was over 94 percent complete, slightly above the three year average of 92 percent. Progress for both corn and sorghum planting has reached 95 percent. Overall weather conditions have been favorable for recently planted summer crops. Soil moisture levels are well above last year. However, the northern growing regions are experiencing maximum temperatures in excess of 35 degrees Celsius (95 degrees Fahrenheit), which may deplete soil moisture and stress plants in early growth stages.

INDIA: POULTRY PRODUCTION REVISED UPWARDS

Revised estimates from the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi place 1989 Indian broiler production at 180,000 tons, 20 percent above 1988. With the upward revision in broilers, total poultry meat production for 1989 is now estimated at 290,000 tons -- 14 percent above 1988, while forecast 1990 production is now placed at 315,000 tons, compared with 250,000 forecast last August. Factors said to be contributing to this faster growth include increased consumer demand for poultry meat, opening of several new hatcheries, an increase in the number of integrated operations, and better availability of feedgrains and oilseeds during the past 2 years.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: DAIRY PRODUCTION INCREASING

Czechoslovak milk production reached 7.1 million tons in 1989, up 2 percent from the previous year, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna, Austria. Milk cow numbers were down 1 percent to 1,775,000, continuing a multi-year pattern of declines. However, better weather conditions for forage production allowed an increase in milk yields. Output of butter and cheese, 155,000 and 149,000 tons, respectively, were each up due to both more milk production and a decline in fluid consumption. Packaging, processing, and marketing problems have created artificial shortages in some markets and this, rather than a decline in demand, caused the decline in fluid milk consumption.

FRANCE: WINTER WHEAT PLANTINGS LARGEST IN SIX YEARS

Ministry of Agriculture officials in France are expecting 1990 soft wheat area to reach 4.786 million hectares, about a 2-percent increase over the previous season. Durum wheat plantings are expected to increase 11 percent to 308,000 hectares. The Ministry indicated that the increase in wheat plantings reflects smaller rapeseed seedings during August and September due to dry weather conditions during that period.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING FORECAST UP SHARPLY IN 1989

Output of tomatoes for processing in 11 major producing countries is estimated at 18.1 million tons for 1989, sharply above the 1988 level and slightly above the June forecast. Preliminary data indicate 1989 area harvested in the 11 countries is up 10 percent compared to 1988. Most of the increase in area occurred in the United States, Italy, and Portugal. Production of processing tomatoes in the Mediterranean Basin (listed EC countries plus Turkey and Israel) increased nearly 25 percent based on an 11,000-hectare (7 percent) increase in area.

In the United States, tight supplies and higher prices in product markets stimulated a large increase in plantings. U.S. harvested area of 130,000 hectares is nearly 20 percent above area in 1988. Production in 1989 is estimated at 8.6 million metric tons, nearly 2 million above production in 1988. Mexico's elimination of the quota system on tomato plantings in July 1988 and stronger prices for tomato products induced a significant production increase for 1989. Area planted for the 1990 crop (harvested during the winter months of 1989/90), is estimated to have expanded only 1 percent. However, production may increase by 10 to 15 percent if, as expected, low domestic prices for fresh tomatoes causes diversion from the fresh to the processing market.

Output of processing tomatoes in 5 EC countries is estimated at 6.5 million tons, up 15 percent from the 1988 crop which was reduced by unfavorable summer weather in several major growing areas. EC quotas and support prices in ECU terms were unchanged for 1989. Output in Italy, the leading EC producer, is estimated at 3.3 million tons, approximately 4 percent above 1988 but well down from the June forecast of 3.8 million. Planted area was up, but disease and unfavorable weather kept yields well below their potential. Processing tomato production in Greece in 1989 was 40 percent above last year's million-ton level. Area was higher and good weather allowed favorable yields. Spain's production of processing tomatoes for 1989, estimated at 850,000 tons is nearly 15 percent above the 1988 crop and essentially unchanged from the June forecast. Output of processing tomatoes in Portugal, estimated at 639,000 tons, was up sharply. The forecast in June was for an even larger annual increase but the crop suffered some rain damage late in the season.

Turkey's output of processing tomatoes is estimated at 1.6 million tons in 1989, up 450,000 tons from 1988 and 200,000 tons above the June forecast. This follows a 250,000-ton increase in 1988, when minimum contract prices were doubled from those of 1987. Israel's 1989 output more than doubled because growers switched land out of cotton and favorable yields were obtained. Taiwan's 1989 output of processing tomatoes was up as growers took advantage of higher prices. With continued favorable prices and normal yields, planted area for the 1990 crop is estimated up 5 percent and production is forecast to increase 10 percent.

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TABLE 9

PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Thousand Tons)

Country	1987	1988	Preliminary 1989	Forecast 1990
United States	6,896	6,722	8,604	--
Canada	478	519	520	--
Mexico	272	282	317	365 <u>1/</u>
Italy	3,100 <u>2/</u>	3,160	3,300	--
France	236	276	340	--
Greece	865 <u>3/</u>	1,005 <u>4/</u>	1,400 <u>5/</u>	--
Spain	743	746	850	--
Portugal	427	450	639	--
Turkey	900	1,150	1,600	--
Israel	178	136	320	--
Taiwan	278	207	220	242 <u>1/</u>
Total	14,372	14,653	18,110	--

1/ Forecasts for 1990 are available only for Mexico and Taiwan which harvest early in the year.

2/ Includes 40,000 tons withdrawn from the market.

3/ Includes about 15,000 tons withdrawn from the market and 25,000 tons not delivered to processors.

4/ Includes 44,000 tons not delivered to processors.

5/ Includes 8,000 tons withdrawn from the market and approximately 100,000 tons not delivered to processors.

OVERVIEW OF EAST EUROPEAN GRAIN PRODUCTION

Recent events in Eastern Europe may have a significant effect on grain production, if the political upheaval leads to effective economic and agricultural reform. While grain yields vary among these countries, they generally lag behind those of neighboring West European nations despite the favorable agricultural resource base that many of these countries possess. A more favorable economic climate for the agricultural sector in Eastern Europe, including price incentives and greater access to inputs, could result in a large increase in grain production. This could have major implications for the region's grain trade patterns and livestock economy.

Eastern Europe, comprising Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia, is estimated to have posted a bumper grain harvest in 1989 of 111.6 million tons, up 5.4 million or 5 percent from the previous year. Grain output, defined as the sum of wheat, coarse grains, and rough rice, has been trending upward during the last decade. Harvested area, however, is down roughly 1.1 million hectares since the early 1970's. Grain yields in 1982 jumped 15 percent during the 1980's to approximately 3.8 tons per hectare. This figure is roughly equal to that of the EC-12 during the early 1980's prior to the dramatic 20 percent rise there in 1984 to the current level of 4.6 tons per hectare.

If the East European grain sector follows recent trends, simple linear regression analyses based on USDA data for the 1980-89 period would indicate grain production rising to 119 million tons by 1995 and 126 million by 2000. Area trends indicate an additional slight decline to 28.75 million hectares by the turn of the century, while accompanying trend yields would rise to 4.2 metric tons per hectare by 1995 and 4.4 by 2000. ^{1/}

Eastern Europe's 1989 wheat production is estimated at 43.0 million tons, down 2.4 million or 5 percent from last year's record crop. Wheat area has been rising for the past 10 years although the current level of 10.7 million hectares for 1989 is not much different from that of the early 1970's. Wheat yields have not improved significantly since 1984. If area and yields, however, increase in line with the 10-year trend over the coming decade, production would reach 52 million tons in 1995 with a mean yield of 4.5 tons per hectare. For the purpose of comparison, the wheat yield in the EC-12 is estimated at 4.9 tons per hectare for 1989.

Coarse grain production in 1989 is estimated at 68.3 million tons, up 7.7 million or 13 percent from the drought-affected harvest in 1988. Coarse grain area is down 8 percent or 1.5 million hectares from a decade ago and 10-year trend analysis would show a further fall from the current level of 18.2 million hectares to 16.1 million by 2000. Yields now average roughly 3.8 tons per hectare and, although variable, are up from a decade ago. Similar regression analysis would indicate coarse grains yields averaging 4.0 tons per hectare in 2000 with total production at 67 million tons.

^{1/} The trend analyses presented in this article are not forecasts but simple indications of area, yield, and production should trends for the 1980's continue over the near future.

Grain production in Eastern Europe takes place on either small, economically inefficient, private holdings or highly centralized collectives. In the collectives, the absence of decisionmaking power by the farm management staff has left them with little individual responsibility for their work or output, leading directly to a general lack of cost accountability and incentives. Major constraints to grain production include low farmgate prices, the state monopoly on inputs, shortages of farm implements, insufficient and poor quality agrochemicals, and the lack of extension services.

In most East European countries, consumer prices for grain products have been heavily subsidized while farmgate prices have been kept as low as possible in order to reduce the budget drain of food subsidies. Growers have been thus deprived of the benefits of price liberalization. In addition, the flow of investment funds into the agricultural sector has been low for many of these countries. The continuing dramatic changes across East Europe may reverse these patterns, thereby raising the distinct possibility of much greater grain production in the coming decade if political changes across the region lead to significant agricultural reforms. China, for example, following reforms that increased incentives to producers and liberalized markets in the late 1970's, experienced a 22-percent jump in total output in 5 years.

Albania

Total grain production in Albania is estimated at 1.0 million tons in 1989/90, unchanged from last year. Total grain yields average 3.1 tons per hectare and are similar to those of the Iberian peninsula.

Albania's soils and climate are most strongly influenced by the sharp topographic break between the western lowland strip and the surrounding mountains. The lowland area is characterized by a mild climate with winter temperatures generally above freezing. The cool maritime summers are usually quite dry and most precipitation falls in the autumn and winter.

Roughly 20 percent of the total land area is considered arable. The most fertile regions of the western lowlands are the provinces of Lushnja and Fieri and the river valleys and basins of central and eastern Albania. Cereals cover almost 80 percent of the arable land with wheat and corn the most important crops. Wheat is produced in the central and northern regions. Rice is grown in the Elbasani valley near Zadrime while barley and oats are cultivated mainly on the lower mountain slopes in the interior.

Bulgaria

Grain production for 1989 is estimated at 8.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 3 percent from last year. Grain production has shown little or no growth this decade as higher yields have been offset by lower area. Bulgaria's total grain yields, at approximately 3.7 tons per hectare, are approximately equal to those of Greece.

About one-third of the land area is arable. Soils are highly variegated but generally fertile. The climate is moderately continental, regionally variable, and influenced by the Atlantic and Mediterranean cyclones and airstreams. The diversity of climate reflects the varied relief and the proximity of the Aegean Sea. Rainfall ranges up to 100 centimeters and due to the general hilliness, erosion is a serious problem. Wheat is grown nearly everywhere except in the extreme southwest, while corn is cultivated primarily in the northern third of the country.

Wheat occupies more than half of all grain area and output in 1989 is estimated at 4.5 million tons, down slightly from last year's excellent crop. Wheat yields are volatile but have been relatively stagnant since 1982. Corn production for 1989 is estimated at 2.0 million tons, up 23 percent from 1988's poor crop. Corn output has been trending downward due to lower area.

Infrastructural weaknesses are led by problems with transportation, farm implement shortages, and extension services. The "New Economic Mechanism" program, initiated roughly a decade ago, has had some success in raising average grain yields although little progress has been seen during the past 5 years in spite of recent reform efforts.

Czechoslovakia

Grain output for 1989 is estimated at 11.7 million tons, down marginally from last year. Grain area and yields have been virtually unchanged for the past three years. Grain yields, averaging 4.6 tons per hectare, are equal to those of East Germany and the EC-12 average. Arable lands make up 40 percent of the total land area and grains cover slightly more than half of the cropped area. The climate is continental with cloudy, cold, moist winters and warm, pleasant summers. Mean annual rainfall is 72 centimeters with almost two-thirds falling in the spring and summer.

Wheat is the primary grain and cultivation centers in the Labe (Elbe) valley, in the Moravian valleys, and in the Slovakian lowlands. Barley production is located in roughly the same areas as wheat production, but is concentrated primarily in western Slovakia.

As a grain importing country, Czechoslovakia's primary goal continues to be self-sufficiency. Over 90 percent of all agricultural land is under the control of state or collective farms, with twice as much land controlled by the latter. However, rigidities in the economic system such as restrictions on local authority relative to capital expenditures have acted to restrict the flexibility of producer management to meet national needs. Management of socialized farms is based on a hierarchical 3-tier system consisting of a management board, division or regional directors, and the labor force that performs the farmwork, the latter often organized as field brigades.

As of January 1, 1989, the purchase price of some commodities was increased, land and income taxes were increased, and efforts were made to eliminate the subsidies for commercial fertilizer. Total fertilizer use has declined since 1984 although Czechoslovakia, along with East Germany, rank foremost among socialist countries in the use of fertilizer.

German Democratic Republic

East German grain production in 1989 is estimated at 11.0 million tons, up 1.1 million or 11 percent from last year. Grain output has been stable since 1984 although poor weather has reduced yields for the last two years. Wheat, barley, and rye are the dominant grains. Grain yields average 4.5 tons per hectare, well below the 5.4 figure for West Germany which enjoys a similar climate with somewhat better soils.

A large fraction of East German soils, particularly in the central and northern regions, are poor, i.e., sandy, droughty, and low in nutrients. The climate is temperate with cold, wet winters and cool, wet summers. Winterkill is a significant problem for fall-sown grains. Average annual rainfall is about 65 centimeters. The best area for grain production is the "borderland", a zone of fertile loess soils separating the central lowlands from the southern uplands. Arable land constitutes 45 percent of the total land area.

Like Czechoslovakia, almost all agricultural land in East Germany is collectivized. Cooperatives and state farms are large, generally at least 4,000 hectares, and achieve generally higher average yields than found elsewhere in the Eastern Bloc. There are three types of collective farms, differentiated on the basis of manner of income distribution and degree of collective use of assets. Some farms, for example, collectively use only the plow land while other land and resources are individually controlled. Agricultural inputs, however, are not uniformly distributed or available on a timely basis.

The state goal has been to produce 12 million tons of grain by 1990/91. State policy is aimed at industrializing agricultural output, but vertical integration policies, special cooperative councils, and computer-aided management, have failed to solve problems in pricing, technology dissemination, food processing, and distribution. Wholesale purchasing, transportation, and storage of grains are concentrated in government enterprises.

Hungary

Grain production for 1989 is estimated at 15.0 million tons, up 0.4 million or 3 percent from last year. Wheat and corn are the main grain crops and together they occupy roughly half of all arable land and determine crop rotation patterns. Hungarian grain yields are the highest in Eastern Europe and, at about 5.2 tons per hectare, rival those of Denmark, for example.

Hot, clear summers and cold, cloudy, moist winters are common in Hungary. Rainfall averages 55 centimeters annually in the east and 70 in the west, but distribution is capricious and summer droughts are frequent. Soils of the Great Hungarian Plain, comprising the lowlands east of the Danube river, are loess-derived, thick, fertile, chernozems. However, roughly half of Hungary's mosaic of soil types require some form of improvement, commonly being either acid, alkaline, or excessively sandy. Slightly over half the total land area is arable.

Collective farms have traditionally been the predominant form of agricultural organization, operating on three-quarters of all arable land. Hungary's agricultural sector is the most market-oriented economy in the Eastern bloc, with recent reforms freeing producer grain prices and introducing target prices. New tax laws, however, have significantly increased farm costs under a complex reimbursable system. The Government's restrictive monetary policy and tight availability of funds has resulted in rising input costs and decreasing State support for the farming sector.

As a grain exporting country, Hungary could benefit from recent movement toward freer markets in Eastern Europe. Corn output for 1989 is estimated at 6.8 million tons, up 13 percent from last year's drought-affected harvest. The 1989 wheat harvest is placed at 6.6 million tons. Like corn, a major use of domestically-produced wheat is for feed purposes. Most wheat is purchased by the centralized milling industry, the Grain Trust.

Poland

Polish grain output in 1989 is estimated at a record 26.8 million tons, up 2.3 million or 9 percent from last year. Total grain yields, which average 3.05 tons per hectare, have shown little improvement since 1984, and lie between those of Spain and Italy. Wheat and rye are the dominant grains due to a climate too cool and soils too poor for corn production. Almost half the total land area is arable.

The climate is continental, with cloudy, cold, moderately severe winters with frequent rainfall and mild summers. Across the country, summer rainfall is roughly twice that of winter and is usually adequate for row crops. Most soils are sandy and poorly suited for wheat cultivation. Wheat is grown on 26 percent of total grain area while rye, together with triticale, is planted on 34 percent. Polish soils are generally poor and tend to be either loose, infertile sands or dense, poorly drained clays. Acid, podzol'ic soils also are commonly found in the central Lake District. Most grains are grown in a broad east-west zone in central Poland. There rye is particularly well adapted to the cool, wet conditions and covers roughly 40 percent of all cultivated land.

Wheat is more commonly grown in the south, while oats tend to predominate on the poor soils of the northern lake region, and barley is concentrated in the central and southeastern areas. Virtually all barley grown in Poland is spring planted versus only a quarter of the wheat. Corn is grown mainly in the warmer, less cloudy southern districts. Only 25 percent of agricultural production comes from state (collectivized) farms, the remainder from the small, private sector farms raising both crops and livestock.

Agricultural policy under the new Solidarity Government (1989), in an effort to decentralize and liberalize markets, and increase producer profitability, recently abolished many State monopoly purchase rights. Problems remain, particularly debt obligations, hard currency shortages, and high world market prices for inputs, aggravating the general lack of adequate, modern agricultural chemicals and implements.

Shortages of farm inputs, particularly agrochemicals, continue to have a significant adverse effect on grain yields, but profitability in the farm sector also is hampered by inefficient, small private farm size and poor efficiency in the state agricultural sector. Rural labor is becoming scarce as people move to urban centers and this trend aggravates the shortages in agricultural machinery. The Government recently initiated a "complex technology" program aimed at providing all necessary inputs on 2.0 million hectares of grain. Last year, total fertilizer use in Poland averaged 175 kilograms per hectare, down 16 percent from 1987 due to low availability and high costs. Lack of storage capacity is the main bottleneck during harvest.

Current pricing policy favors wheat as the State attempts to reduce wheat imports. Traditionally, Polish farmers sold their grain crop either to the State or at the private market. Although market prices were normally higher, the Government provided incentives such as reduced costs for farm inputs to induce growers to accept procurement prices. In April 1989, a new system of farm prices was introduced under which minimum farmgate prices were to be fixed and all processing organizations were required to pay market prices for grains. This move, which raised prices for processors but allowed only a marginal increase in consumer prices for grain products, has resulted in sharply increased subsidies.

Romania

Total grain production in Romania for 1989 is estimated at 22.3 million tons, up 0.7 million or 3 percent from last year. Recent reports indicate that this year's grain production may be less than 20 million tons. Grain output has apparently been stagnant for the past decade. Total grain yields average about 3.4 tons per hectare, somewhat less than in Italy. Corn, wheat, and barley are the primary grains.

Hot summers and cold winters characterize Romania's continental climate. Rainfall is highly variable and the growing season is relatively long--up to 210 days. Rich, dark soils are typical in the main cropping regions of Moldavia and Walachia although they may also be encountered on the west and northwest lowlands and in Transylvania. Walachia, where half the country's grain is grown, is one of 5 agricultural zones; the other zones are Transylvania, Moldavia, the Banat region on the country's western border, and the Dobruja plateau in the southwest. Hot, dry summers often cause severe grain yield losses. Approximately 43 percent of the land is arable.

Poor management, lack of inputs, and recurring drought have caused grain production to stagnate during the 1980's. Socialized cooperatives and state farms control almost 90 percent of all agricultural lands. There has been no move toward a market system here, socialist centrally planned norms and quotas have served as guide posts for all grain production. Energy and fertilizers are in chronic short supply in this country where rationing has restricted domestic consumption in order to free supplies for export. The new Romanian Government is likely to place a higher priority on increasing domestic production.

A rural development scheme introduced in the early 1980's (Systematizarea), was designed to re-settle small villages into agro-industrial centers and further diminish private plot production. Recent political change has terminated this program and reports indicate a partial dismantling of collective farms may take place. A new plan to revitalize the agricultural sector reportedly will allow collective farms to distribute up to half of a hectare to each family for its exclusive use and will disband collective farms in hilly areas. Farmers will additionally be allowed to market their produce on the open market.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslav 1989 grain output is estimated at 15.8 million tons, up 0.8 million or 5 percent from last year. Grain production has averaged about 16.5 million tons since 1982 with slightly higher yields offsetting lower area. Grain yields are approximately 4.0 tons per hectare, somewhat higher than Italy. Corn and wheat are the main cereals.

The climate, like the topography, is quite variable, but is generally dominated by the north-to-south flow of continental air currents. Soils are likewise variable, ranging from thin and droughty in the mountainous central, eastern and northwestern sections of the country to extremely deep and fertile in the fertile plains of Croatia and Vojvodina. Grain area peaked in the 1960's and has since declined due to government policy and changing dietary preferences.

In Yugoslavia, 28 percent of the land is arable and almost 70 percent of the agricultural lands are in the private sector with average holdings of 3 hectares. Productivity of the private plots is low due to inefficiencies of size. The socialized sector is characterized by "kombinats," vertically integrated, self-managed conglomerates. They are, in theory, self-financing, but in the past some received subsidies to cover losses.

There are two markets for grains, the informal rural markets and the socialized procurement. Official grain production policy now emphasizes a freer market but is encountering difficulty addressing the problems of high inflation, which has recently exceeded 1,000 percent, and restricted credit availability. The government's system of protective prices serve as a floor price in case producers cannot find buyers, but actual selling prices of grains are formed freely, based on market conditions.

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TABLE 10

EAST EUROPEAN GRAIN PRODUCTION (1000 Metric Tons)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<i>Albania</i>										
Wheat	500	489	524	583	600	575	560	560	540	540
Corn	368	311	342	366	360	360	360	360	400	400
Coarse Grains	433	372	405	436	432	432	431	431	475	475
Total Grains	933	861	929	1,019	1,032	1,007	991	991	1,015	1,015
<i>Bulgaria</i>										
Wheat	3,847	4,443	4,913	3,600	4,836	3,068	4,327	4,149	4,713	4,450
Corn	2,256	2,401	3,418	3,115	2,994	1,350	2,848	1,858	1,625	2,000
Coarse Grains	3,714	3,904	4,939	4,224	4,336	2,241	4,078	3,025	3,017	3,526
Total Grains	7,628	8,421	9,927	7,898	9,244	5,364	8,481	7,250	7,806	8,052
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>										
Wheat	5,386	4,325	4,606	5,820	6,170	6,023	5,305	6,154	6,550	6,200
Corn	745	706	941	722	940	1,114	992	1,160	950	1,000
Coarse Grains	5,313	5,075	5,669	5,224	5,812	5,695	5,479	5,607	5,240	5,530
Total Grains	10,699	9,400	10,275	11,044	11,982	11,718	10,784	11,761	11,790	11,730
<i>East Germany</i>										
Wheat	3,098	2,942	2,740	3,550	3,903	3,936	4,195	4,040	3,690	4,190
Corn	4	3	3	1	12	14	25	35	55	60
Coarse Grains	6,528	5,921	7,271	6,517	7,458	7,698	7,460	7,203	6,210	6,760
Total Grains	9,626	8,863	10,011	10,067	11,361	11,634	11,655	11,243	9,900	10,950
<i>Hungary</i>										
Wheat	6,077	4,614	5,751	5,968	7,367	6,578	5,793	5,748	6,962	6,600
Corn	6,673	6,998	7,752	6,256	6,514	6,818	7,261	7,234	6,027	6,800
Coarse Grains	7,856	8,186	8,850	7,518	8,065	8,163	8,416	8,313	7,574	8,330
Total Grains	13,957	12,839	14,649	13,534	15,465	14,789	14,257	14,109	14,584	14,964
<i>Poland</i>										
Wheat	4,176	4,203	4,476	5,165	6,010	6,461	7,502	7,942	7,600	8,500
Corn	58	65	68	64	57	69	113	146	200	200
Coarse Grains	14,160	15,526	16,690	16,935	18,382	17,281	17,534	17,101	16,930	18,300
Total Grains	18,336	19,729	21,166	22,100	24,392	23,742	25,036	25,043	24,530	26,800
<i>Romania</i>										
Wheat	6,427	5,305	6,465	5,220	7,578	5,665	6,700	6,000	9,000	7,000
Corn	11,153	11,892	12,620	11,982	13,274	11,000	15,000	10,500	10,000	13,000
Coarse Grains	13,735	14,591	15,823	14,314	15,890	13,010	17,180	12,470	12,450	15,117
Total Grains	20,200	19,945	22,334	19,618	23,579	18,813	24,057	18,624	21,610	22,292
<i>Yugoslavia</i>										
Wheat	5,091	4,270	5,218	5,524	5,595	4,839	4,776	5,272	6,303	5,500
Corn	9,317	9,807	11,126	10,719	11,293	9,896	12,526	8,863	7,697	9,338
Coarse Grains	10,521	10,918	12,152	11,716	12,382	10,933	13,569	9,671	8,646	10,227
Total Grains	15,654	15,230	17,412	17,280	18,013	15,808	18,393	14,991	14,987	15,772
<i>Total Eastern Europe</i>										
Wheat	34,602	30,591	34,693	35,430	42,059	37,145	39,158	39,865	45,358	42,980
Corn	30,574	32,183	36,270	33,225	35,444	30,621	39,125	30,156	26,954	32,798
Coarse Grains	62,260	64,493	71,799	66,884	72,757	65,453	74,147	63,821	60,542	68,265
Total Grains	97,033	95,288	106,703	102,560	115,068	102,875	113,654	104,012	106,222	111,575

EAST EUROPEAN GRAIN AREA
(1000 Hectares)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
<i>Albania</i>										
Wheat	200	193	195	189	190	190	190	190	180	180
Corn	98	98	92	87	90	90	90	90	95	95
Coarse Grains	140	139	134	131	134	134	134	134	140	140
Total Grains	340	332	329	320	324	324	324	324	320	320
<i>Bulgaria</i>										
Wheat	968	1,032	1,059	1,128	1,126	1,067	1,127	1,085	1,182	1,185
Corn	584	563	621	596	542	435	573	497	494	500
Coarse Grains	1,073	1,019	1,040	979	907	757	947	848	895	906
Total Grains	2,057	2,067	2,115	2,123	2,049	1,837	2,090	1,949	2,093	2,107
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>										
Wheat	1,197	1,083	1,073	1,192	1,209	1,221	1,213	1,217	1,250	1,250
Corn	159	169	183	204	235	224	217	220	215	215
Coarse Grains	1,398	1,474	1,498	1,383	1,362	1,331	1,303	1,322	1,305	1,305
Total Grains	2,595	2,557	2,571	2,575	2,571	2,552	2,516	2,539	2,555	2,555
<i>East Germany</i>										
Wheat	707	675	591	754	747	744	749	748	750	775
Corn	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	7	11	10
Coarse Grains	1,819	1,810	1,926	1,784	1,776	1,774	1,764	1,720	1,671	1,733
Total Grains	2,526	2,485	2,517	2,538	2,523	2,518	2,513	2,468	2,421	2,508
<i>Hungary</i>										
Wheat	1,276	1,151	1,310	1,355	1,361	1,358	1,318	1,301	1,280	1,235
Corn	1,229	1,163	1,130	1,102	1,107	1,053	1,118	1,144	1,103	1,080
Coarse Grains	1,583	1,578	1,516	1,499	1,496	1,461	1,501	1,483	1,506	1,496
Total Grains	2,875	2,742	2,839	2,867	2,870	2,834	2,834	2,799	2,798	2,743
<i>Poland</i>										
Wheat	1,609	1,418	1,456	1,537	1,707	1,885	2,025	2,132	2,179	2,200
Corn	16	16	16	17	15	16	22	32	30	35
Coarse Grains	6,237	6,488	6,638	6,571	6,452	6,319	6,213	5,940	6,249	6,195
Total Grains	7,846	7,906	8,094	8,108	8,159	8,204	8,238	8,072	8,428	8,395
<i>Romania</i>										
Wheat	1,516	1,386	1,558	1,609	1,458	1,348	1,346	1,455	1,506	1,472
Corn	2,244	2,106	2,151	2,232	2,360	2,355	2,530	2,400	2,400	2,400
Coarse Grains	3,288	3,327	2,764	2,935	3,091	3,090	3,200	3,100	3,100	3,100
Total Grains	4,205	4,357	3,850	3,804	3,881	3,891	3,895	3,782	3,827	3,805
	6,469	6,483	6,022	6,064	6,274	6,284	6,470	6,229	6,275	6,217
<i>Yugoslavia</i>										
Wheat	1,516	1,386	1,558	1,609	1,458	1,348	1,346	1,455	1,506	1,472
Corn	2,202	2,297	2,246	2,264	2,331	2,400	2,369	2,218	2,269	2,270
Coarse Grains	2,779	2,859	2,762	2,766	2,805	2,862	2,834	2,614	2,668	2,667
Total Grains	4,304	4,254	4,329	4,384	4,272	4,219	4,189	4,079	4,184	4,149
<i>Total Eastern Europe</i>										
Wheat	9,717	9,044	9,393	9,996	10,158	10,168	10,498	10,528	10,727	10,697
Corn	7,577	7,634	7,053	7,206	7,415	7,310	7,595	7,308	7,317	7,305
Coarse Grains	19,234	19,724	19,364	18,917	18,813	18,529	18,591	17,843	18,261	18,247
Total Grains	29,012	28,826	28,816	28,979	29,042	28,772	29,174	28,459	29,074	28,994

DEVELOPMENT OF THAILAND'S DAIRY INDUSTRY

Thailand's young dairy industry continued its pattern of rapid development in 1989, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Bangkok. Milk production in 1989 is estimated at 125,000 tons, up 25 percent from 1988 with most of the increase due to an expanded dairy herd. Despite the strong production growth, Thailand remains primarily an importer with imports accounting for 80 percent of total use in 1988. Government programs extolling the nutritional value of milk and rising consumer incomes have boosted milk demand by 10 to 20 percent annually during the past few years.

Commercial dairy production in Thailand began shortly before World War II, but developed very slowly until the mid-1980's. At that time, production got a boost because the Government started requiring processors to purchase 20 kilograms of domestic milk for every kilogram of dry milk imported for reconstitution. Processors also joined the Government to promote the nutritional value of milk. This promotion included many special programs directed at school age children. Despite the increases, per capita consumption of milk, at 10.5 liters per year, is still among the lowest in the world.

TABLE 12

THAILAND: MILK COW NUMBERS AND MILK PRODUCTION (1,000 Head and 1,000 Metric Tons)

	1986	1987	1988	Forecast	
				1989	1990
Cow Numbers	30	41	49	60	70
Production	64	79	100	125	150

According to current estimates, milk production in Thailand is based on 8,000 farms holding 60,000 cows, giving an average of just under 8 cows per farm. Milk production of 125,000 tons indicates per cow output is a relatively low 2 tons per year. Low productivity is mainly the result of management practices and genetic constraints. The Thai dairy herd is largely based because on Zebu type cattle and many producers feel Zebu stock does better under the hot humid conditions of Thailand. However, the genetic potential of the herd is being rapidly improved by use of imported semen and imports of dairy heifers.

The other serious problem, nutrition, derives in large part from the view that dairy cows and other ruminants can use almost any feedstuff. Thus farm and industrial wastes, rice straw, and other coarse forages make up typical rations. In addition to the low quality, this feeding practice also leads to rapid changes in rations, which also cut productivity. This problem is expected to disappear as producers improve management skills. Thailand has an adequate cropland base to raise corn, corn silage, and other higher quality feedstuffs. Pastures also could be made more productive through the introduction of better grasses, timely application of fertilizer, and other improved management practices.

For the future, Thailand's policy is geared towards increasing its level of self sufficiency because dairy products are the second leading agricultural import item in terms of value. Policy measures now in place include: fixed support prices at profitable levels; the requirement that processors use 20 kilograms of domestic milk per kilogram of dry milk imported; and a requirement that new processing plants use at least 50 tons of domestic milk per day during the first year of operation and more in subsequent years. In addition, the Government has an aggressive import program for dairy heifers, operates active extension, credit and veterinarian facilities, and aids in the formation and development of dairy cooperatives.

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DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE SITUATION

World commercial apple production for the 1989/90 season is expected to total 21,269,100 tons, 5 percent below the 1988/89 level. At this stage of the season, it appears certain that production will be up substantially in North America, Asia, and the Southern Hemisphere. However, despite upward revisions of some of the preliminary forecasts (October 1989), the 1989/90 European apple crop is still expected to fall 11 percent short of the bumper volume harvested during 1988/89. The major growth area this season appears to be the Southern Hemisphere with a projected 1989/90 crop of 3,048,000 tons--a new record.

Prospects for the world pear harvest appear less positive. Production for 1989/90 is currently forecast at 4,986,700 tons, down 7 percent from last year. The Northern Hemisphere crop estimate has been revised downward to 4,273,500 tons, because of a substantially smaller crop in Italy than was originally projected. In contrast, pear production in the Southern Hemisphere is expected to reach a record 713,200 tons, 3 percent above the previous high of 693,100 tons a year ago. The increase reflects a fifth consecutive record crop in Chile and near-record harvests in Argentina and South Africa.

TABLE 13

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION (1,000 Metric Tons)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90 1/
Apples	2,767.6	2,868.2	3,048.0
Pears	682.9	693.1	713.2
Apricots	117.7	109.6	111.6
Cherries	15.7	17.6	18.6
Peaches/nectarines	660.6	644.1	670.4
Table grapes	697.0	781.8	866.1
TOTAL	4,941.5	5,114.4	5,427.9

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Apple and pear data are on a July/June production and marketing year. All other data are on a calendar year basis (1988, 1989, and 1990).

The world's stone fruit season begins with the harvesting of the Southern Hemisphere crops. The Southern Hemisphere's 1990 peach and nectarine crops are currently forecast at 670,400 tons, up 4 percent from last year. Given the pattern of the past few years, it is not surprising that preliminary assessments point to another record harvest in Chile. New Zealand, with its fairly static production levels in recent years, is expected to match the record 1982 crop of 30,000 tons.

Apricot production in the Southern Hemisphere is forecast to recover somewhat from the sharp downturn last season based on projections of larger crops in Australia, Chile, and South Africa. Combined output is expected to total 111,600 tons, 2 percent above the 1989 volume.

Prospects appear favorable that all three Southern Hemisphere producers of table grapes will harvest record 1990 crops. A combination of factors--favorable growing conditions, increased area, better returns for table grapes, and increased consumer demand--is expected to boost the Hemisphere's 1990 output to a record 866,100 tons.

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TABLE 14

WORLD COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u> <u>1/</u>
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA:			
Canada	505.9	486.2	495.0
Mexico	615.4	624.3	525.4
United States	4,875.5	4,153.8	4,366.5
Total	5,996.8	5,264.3	5,386.9
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	236.3	271.6	322.4
Denmark	46.5	90.2	85.0
France	1,985.4	1,925.6	1,848.4
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1,077.4	2,467.0	1,726.5
Greece	288.8	269.1	259.7
Italy	2,273.0	2,442.5	1,950.0
Netherlands	340.0	363.0	430.0
Spain	970.9	828.0	733.0
United Kingdom	263.7	234.4	432.1
Total	7,482.0	8,891.4	7,787.1
OTHER EUROPE:			
Austria	205.9	295.7	250.9
Hungary	1,064.4	1,130.8	1,050.0
Norway	46.4	45.2	45.2
Sweden	70.6	90.0	99.0
Switzerland	169.0	435.5	211.5
Turkey	1,680.0	1,800.0	1,700.0
Yugoslavia	423.0	518.0	600.0
Total	3,659.3	4,315.2	3,956.6
TOTAL EUROPE	11,141.3	13,206.6	11,743.7
ASIA:			
Japan	997.9	1,042.0	1,075.0
Taiwan	16.3	12.1	15.5
Total	1,014.2	1,054.1	1,090.5
Total Northern Hemisphere	18,152.3	19,525.0	18,221.1
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>			
Argentina	924.5	970.0	1,050.0
Australia	304.0	344.0	308.0
Chile	630.0	660.0	755.0
New Zealand	382.8	359.5	393.0
South Africa	526.3	534.7	542.0
Total Southern Hemisphere	2,767.6	2,868.2	3,048.0
WORLD PRODUCTION	20,919.9	22,393.2	21,269.1

1/ Preliminary

JANUARY 1990

Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

WORLD COMMERCIAL PEAR PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u> <u>1/</u>
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>			
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>			
Canada	27.6	23.3	25.0
Mexico	54.8	50.1	44.9
United States	853.0	781.1	763.9
Total	935.4	854.5	833.8
<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</u>			
Belgium/Luxembourg	91.5	84.0	87.1
Denmark	3.9	6.0	6.0
France	439.8	343.7	330.7
Germany, Fed. Rep.	294.1	498.2	347.1
Greece	91.3	91.4	99.5
Italy	900.6	986.5	720.0
Netherlands	140.0	84.0	113.0
Spain	520.6	458.9	531.0
United Kingdom	63.4	31.7	43.4
Total	2,545.2	2,584.4	2,277.8
<u>OTHER EUROPE:</u>			
Austria	35.9	53.8	46.1
Norway	4.9	7.5	2.1
Sweden	9.4	11.3	10.8
Switzerland	65.5	169.0	80.9
Turkey	370.0	380.0	370.0
Yugoslavia	146.6	173.0	180.0
Total	632.3	794.6	689.9
TOTAL EUROPE	3,177.5	3,379.0	2,967.7
<u>ASIA:</u>			
Japan	476.5	454.1	472.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,589.4	4,687.6	4,273.5
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>			
Argentina	211.2	240.0	230.0
Australia	163.0	140.0	136.0
Chile	95.0	119.0	139.0
New Zealand	15.5	12.9	13.2
South Africa	198.2	181.2	195.0
Total Southern Hemisphere	682.9	693.1	713.2
WORLD PRODUCTION	5,272.3	5,380.7	4,986.7

1/ Preliminary

JANUARY 1990

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

WORLD COMMERCIAL APRICOT PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>						
France	96.8	94.6	129.5	N/A		
Greece	109.8	153.9	83.9	N/A		
Italy	198.7	195.8	180.0	N/A		
Spain	141.7	155.0	161.1	N/A		
Turkey	250.0	320.0	350.0	N/A		
United States	104.3	92.8	106.6	N/A		
Yugoslavia	21.3	28.0	35.0	N/A		
Total	922.6	1,040.1	1,046.1	N/A		
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>						
Argentina	12.4	23.0	16.6	15.5		
Australia	29.5	29.5	27.0	27.3		
Chile	11.8	12.5	14.0	14.7		
New Zealand	8.7	8.5	9.0	7.8		
South Africa	41.9	44.2	43.0	46.3		
Total	104.3	117.7	109.6	111.6		
WORLD PRODUCTION	1,026.9	1,157.8	1,155.7	N/A		

1/ Preliminary

2/ N/A = not available until October 1990

TABLE 17

WORLD COMMERCIAL CHERRY PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>						
Canada	15.4	13.2	14.3	N/A		
France	101.2	72.8	98.3	N/A		
Germany, Fed. Rep.	250.9	232.8	205.9	N/A		
Greece	33.9	35.0	35.8	N/A		
Italy	158.4	144.0	140.0	N/A		
Japan	18.8	18.4	14.5	N/A		
Spain	68.7	47.3	60.4	N/A		
Turkey	195.0	210.0	180.0	N/A		
United States	357.5	276.1	285.6	N/A		
Yugoslavia	180.8	200.0	190.0	N/A		
Total	1,380.6	1,249.6	1,224.8	N/A		
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>						
Australia	6.1	7.1	7.0	7.4		
Chile	6.3	8.6	10.6	11.2		
Total	12.4	15.7	17.6	18.6		
WORLD PRODUCTION	1,393.0	1,265.3	1,242.4	N/A		

1/ Preliminary

2/ N/A = not available until October 1990

January 1990

Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

WORLD COMMERCIAL PEACH & NECTARINE PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
Canada	44.9	45.6	47.0	N/A
France	487.9	457.0	548.8	N/A
Greece	546.8	590.4	600.0	N/A
Italy	1,542.0	1,476.1	1,550.0	N/A
Japan	212.3	202.9	204.7	N/A
Mexico	230.0	264.5	265.0	N/A
Spain	604.0	654.9	777.0	N/A
Turkey	235.0	280.0	250.0	N/A
United States	1,257.7	1,369.7	1,204.3	N/A
Yugoslavia	77.9	72.0	80.0	N/A
Total	5,238.5	5,413.1	5,526.8	N/A
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
Argentina	181.1	260.0	249.5	265.0
Australia	73.0	75.0	65.0	63.0
Chile	147.0	151.4	162.4	171.0
New Zealand	28.0	28.5	28.0	30.0
South Africa	148.9	145.7	139.2	141.4
Total	578.0	660.6	644.1	670.4
WORLD PRODUCTION	5,816.5	6,073.7	6,170.9	N/A

1/ Preliminary

2/ N/A = not available until October 1990

TABLE 19

WORLD COMMERCIAL TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>
<u>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
France	123.8	134.4	118.3	N/A
Greece	296.6	318.6	260.0	N/A
Italy	1,619.5	1,427.4	1,350.0	N/A
Japan	307.7	295.7	297.0	N/A
Mexico	324.2	335.6	345.0	N/A
Spain	514.6	426.9	413.0	N/A
United States	649.8	722.4	N/A	N/A
Yugoslavia	198.5	173.3	187.5	N/A
Total	4,034.7	3,834.3	N/A	N/A
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>				
Argentina	110.0	120.0	140.0	143.0
Chile	397.0	490.0	540.0	615.0
South Africa	95.6	87.0	101.8	108.1
Total	602.6	697.0	781.8	866.1
WORLD PRODUCTION	4,637.3	4,531.3	N/A	N/A

1/ Preliminary

2/ N/A = not available until October 1990

January 1990

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